



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 14, 1919.

"SOVIETS AT WORK."
THE SECRET OF HIGH PROFITS.
MODERN SLAVES OF TOIL.
THE MAILERS' AWARD
THE LABOR LEADER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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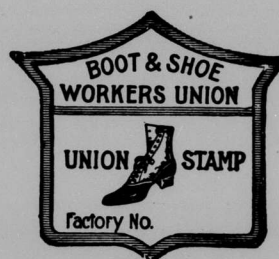
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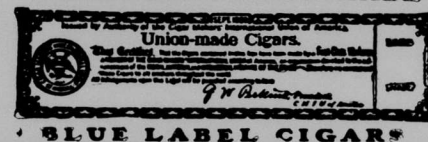
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“Soviets at Work”

The labor movement of Seattle, or rather its more responsible leaders, have begun to realize that Seattle must defend itself before the rest of the American labor movement against the charge of being led by the ideals of Bolshevism instead of by the principles of the organized labor movement of America. To that end a number of special ambassadors or propagandists have been sent out to deny all accusations of Bolshevism and to justify the many recent departures in the practice of collective bargaining that have marked the history of the labor movement in the Northwest for the last few years. San Francisco has had the benefit of several such propagandists, and as the members of the unions here know quite a lot about conditions along the Coast, it is becoming more and more evident that in their desire to justify and explain, these special representatives involve themselves more or less openly in a mesh of confessions which altogether plainly indicate that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, and that the facts of the recent strikes and their various incidents bear out a good deal of the charges made against the movement, not only by the city officials and the press but even by such friendly quarters as officers of international unions and the Federal Department of Labor, namely, that Bolshevism was rampant in Seattle and that the new methods of collective bargaining there inaugurated bore all the characteristics of those practiced in the country that is now in the hands of the Bolsheviks. The general strike, said Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, was engineered in the hope of starting a movement to bring about such conditions as made Bolshevism a success in Russia.

The Northwest of the Pacific Coast has notoriously for years been the chief stamping ground of the I. W. W. in the West. It contaminated and permeated practically every industry there. Its main watchword, when a strike did not succeed, was to return to work, but immediately to “strike on the job,” that is, by all manner of little tricks hinder or lessen production or efficiency. This policy became treasonable when America entered into the war, and the United States Government was compelled to resort to drastic measures to counteract these practices. But within a brief time, refugees from Russia brought tidings of the new doctrines of Lenin and Trotsky, and their successes in Russia. It was but I. W. W.-ism in a new dress.

The propaganda committees and literary productions of educated Bolsheviks got to work, and under such conditions it is no wonder that not only the general strike but also the “rule of the proletariat” became the new slogans of the labor movement in the Northwest.

If any one seriously questioned or doubted before the possibility of a great trade union movement, claimed to be the best organized in any city of the United States, becoming a convert to Bolshevism or adopting any of its tactics, he can no longer ignore or deny that there must be truth in the unanimous verdict of so many investigators of the Seattle situation.

Last Friday evening an official of a district council of an international union, from the Northwest, revealed, unconsciously but all too plainly, that no camouflage, no denial, no explanation, or justification can hide the truth, and that Seattle really has convicted itself of doing

or endeavoring to do all that the Secretary of Labor says that it has.

This representative from Seattle stated that he was only a new member of the organized labor movement, but was one of its trusted leaders; that he did not approve of much that was going on or said, and had especially felt doubtful as to the advisability of the general strike. But he believed that the old methods of trade unionism are being improved upon in Seattle. He related how labor organizations were broken up by employers when unions failed to stand by their agreements, and how the organizations retaliated against the strike breakers, giving them the choice, as he said with much sincerity and gusto, between going into the union and going into the bay. Under such conditions, he thought it natural, and we agree with him, that the men would join the union.

Anyone who in this country speaks of the “rule of the proletariat” knows, if he knows anything, that that slogan is the slogan of the Bolsheviks, and that it is written into the Bolshevik Russian constitutions. Who after this will deny that Seattle union leaders did not follow Bolshevik ideals, and that their general strike meant no more than mere cessation of work, or that the Seattle “Union Record” did not mean what it said when it said that “it might be necessary to take over the industries of Seattle.” If that is not Bolshevism, what is?

What stopped this Bolshevik revolution? What stopped the Workmen’s, Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Council, another Russian importation—only the lack of arms and munitions, and the knowledge that the Government had 100,000 soldiers near Seattle who would not have made common cause with the Bolshevik Soldiers’ Council.

A municipal election was held in Seattle last week and there were three candidates in the field with the indorsement of the Central Labor Council and three with the policies of Mayor Hansen as their platform. The Central Labor Council candidates were Proctor, Levi and Gallant, the Hansen candidates being Fitzgerald, Moore and Thompson. The result of the vote was as follows: Fitzgerald, 29,022; Moore, 28,298; Thompson, 27,302; Proctor, 21,210; Gallant, 19,767; Levi, 19,683.

The Central Labor Council claims that there are 65,000 union members in the city and that with the families of the workers labor represents 80 per cent of the population. If this statement contains the truth what defeated the labor candidates? Metal tradesmen to the number of 30,000 were out on strike with nothing to do but campaign and vote for the men indorsed by the Labor Council, to say nothing of the other 35,000 union members and their families. Are most of the union members in Seattle aliens, or did the great rank and file of labor in the Sound city refuse to follow the indorsements of the Soviet chiefs? These are questions that will require some strong explaining on the part of the Seattle revolutionists if they hope to purge themselves of the charges that have been made against them because of their conduct.

Truly the red brigade in control of the labor movement in that city has brought the cause of the workers into such disrepute that it will require years of patient and painstaking work to bring it back to the position of influence and power that properly belongs to it. This is always the outcome of red control.

POOR BODDY’S DENIAL.

Samuel Boddy of Seattle recently addressed the San Francisco Labor Council. Though the hour of the address was late, fully 200 persons were present and heard what he had to say. He stated that the Seattle “Union Record” was responsible for the circulation of radical literature in that city and that the paper did not represent the sentiment of the unionists of that place, and that the editor of the publication would undoubtedly be defeated at the next election; that in fact he would have been removed long ago were it not that the laws made no provision for recalling the official before the expiration of his term. The way the poor fellow tries to explain his position to his townsmen since he returned home is really pitiful, though his description of what he said concerning San Francisco helping Seattle is rather resourceful and clever. The fellow actually apologized for Seattle’s conduct, admitted that the union forces there were misguided and poorly directed, that a cleaning out was needed, and solicited the assistance of San Francisco in showing the union men of the Northwest the error of their way. Here is the way he explains it, as published in the last issue of the Seattle “Union Record”:

“I emphatically and absolutely deny the statement of certain San Francisco papers that at a meeting of the Central Labor Council in that city I criticised the Seattle ‘Union Record’ and its editor,” said Assistant Business Agent Sam Boddy of the Steam and Operating Engineers’ Local No. 40, Tuesday morning.

“What made Editor Mullen of the ‘Clarion’ mad,” Boddy stated, “was the fact that I had said that Seattle had been a leader in establishing wages and working conditions, and that instead of the San Francisco labor leaders criticising us, they ought to be out assisting us in the efforts we were making to establish still better conditions.

“This remark was twisted by the San Francisco papers into a statement that I was asking them to assist us in cleaning house. When Editor Mullen had finished making his charges against the ‘Record’ I said that the committee of which I was a member had not been sent to San Francisco to apologize for the ‘Union Record’ or its editor, but that we had come to effect a greater solidarity in the metal trades industries up and down the Pacific Coast.

“Regarding the ‘Union Record’ what I said was that if any changes were necessary in its policy or management they would be made in accordance with two inflexible principles that governed the organized labor movement in our town, namely, solidarity and democracy. I stated that Editor Ault himself would, I was sure, be willing to stand or fall upon the voice and vote of the rank and file of the labor movement in Seattle and vicinity. I declared that the editor of the ‘Clarion’ might rave on if he wanted to, but he would not do Seattle any harm.

“I said that Editor Ault had for a great many years occupied the position he enjoys and that as far as I had been able to observe there had not been a great amount of criticism of his conduct. I closed by emphasizing the fact that the ‘Union Record’ and its editor are under the democratic control of the labor movement in Seattle.”

It takes two to make marriage a success, but only one to make it a failure.

THE SECRET OF HIGH PROFITS.

By Richard Caverly.

Bankers of the old school—the before-the-war school—who are hide-bound and vision-bound and thought-bound, might profitably take a post-graduate course with the Federal Reserve system. Most of them already have profited from the elementary courses of that enlightening institution but the school is still open to higher study for all who seek it. The big outstanding lesson of the Federal Reserve system to date has been this:

It gets out and does things for the bankers. In this respect its career absolutely has been shocking. It didn't wait for anybody to shove it to the front; it didn't hang back to follow the procession; instead, it desecrated all traditions and violated all rules of modesty and conservative practice by getting out and leading the procession.

And it has found that lead profitable! In the fourth year of its existence and the period of its most tremendous effort the Federal Reserve system piled up an aggregate of \$55,438,000 in net earnings. That was the actual combined profit for the year 1918 by all the twelve Federal Reserve banks, according to the figures received in San Francisco.

These combined net earnings compare with \$11,202,000 in the year before, which were thought to be pretty good at the time. Gross earning of the twelve banks in 1918 scored a new high mark of \$67,584,000. Earnings came largely from re-discount operations, which have shown great expansion in recent months.

After paying \$5,540,000 dividends of six per cent on capital stock and transferring \$21,605,000 to their surplus funds, the twelve banks reserved \$26,728,000 as the Government franchise tax. This represents profits to the Government from operation of the Federal Reserve system. Nearly half of this amount came from the New York bank, which turned over \$12,795,000 to the Government from its \$22,634,000 net earnings.

The New York bank is the only one which established a surplus fund of the maximum allowed by law, forty per cent of paid-in capital stock. The Chicago bank ranked second in volume of business with \$6,831,000 net earnings and \$3,100,000 turned over to the Government fund. San Francisco ranked sixth in net earnings with \$3,117,215, exceeding St. Louis, Kansas City and Minneapolis, among others.

Net earnings of the twelve banks were as follows: Boston, \$3,505,180; New York, \$22,634,033; Philadelphia, \$3,270,824; Cleveland, \$4,234,678; Richmond, \$2,325,227; Atlanta, \$1,665,585; Chicago, \$6,831,073; St. Louis, \$1,950,807; Minneapolis, \$4,585,546; Kansas City, \$2,762,708; Dallas, \$1,554,102; San Francisco, \$3,117,215.

The following by Hon. John Shelton Williams in the "Forum" November, 1918, should be interesting to labor:

To the substantial business man, accustomed to reasonable accommodations from banks, there is a kind of ghastly humor in some of the revelations resulting from an investigation into the subject of usury conducted some months ago by the comptroller's office.

Usury Aims at American Banks.

It was ascertained at that time that 1247 national banks out of a total of 7600 were openly charging rates of interest forbidden by the laws of their respective states and by the national bank act, and that despite the easy money conditions, 2743 banks were charging on some of their loans interest of 10 per cent or more per annum.

One bank admitted under oath that it was charging an average of 25 per cent per annum on all of its loans; another an average of 36 per cent; and a third, an average of 40 per cent per annum on all loans.

The alarming part of it all is that wherever

such a case of oppression occurred the agitators, the chronic trouble makers, and the demagogues of the neighborhood or the county made it the text for incitement of rage against the capital and the commercial methods of the entire country.

I will not tire you with figures but will mention just a few actual loans made by national banks and reported under oath to the comptroller's office, which may serve as illustration.

Here is a loan of \$1000 for a month and a half at 77 per cent, a loan of \$2067 for a month at 65 per cent, \$553 for two months at 85 per cent, \$491 for 80 days at 50 per cent, \$200 for three months at 50 per cent.

A visitor to my office from a certain State not long ago, who held a high public office in that State, told me of a loan of \$90 made to a farmer to help him to raise his crops, the loan being for less than a year. He said that the bank had charged this farmer, in addition to a large rate of interest, an extra sum of \$50 for the trouble of going out to look at the land and for a few preliminaries to the loan.

The practice for making a deduction for expense, in addition to the rate of interest, seems also to have been an ancient one, and to have been resorted to hundreds of years ago. It has prevailed to an inexcusable extent up to a very recent date in certain of our States. I am sincerely gratified to be able to report, after all this looking at the dark side of the picture, that in the past year or so there has been a vast improvement in the matter of interest rates throughout the country. The evil has been greatly mitigated, but it is not yet entirely eliminated. Hundreds of banks have made perpendicular drops from the excessive rates which they formerly charged. Many that had been charging on some of their loans as much as 50 per cent reduced to 12 per cent and in thousands of cases they have come within the legal rates of their respective States.

In other instances where only 12 per cent to 15 per cent rates had prevailed, borrowers are now accommodated at 6 per cent and 8 per cent. Some banks have adopted a conservative course and apparently have been afraid to reduce their rates too suddenly but they are moving in the right direction. One bank testifies under oath that it has succeeded in reducing its maximum rate from 360 per cent to 109 per cent. Another in the same State reports that it has already brought its maximum rate down from 300 to 30 per cent; others report that they have brought their average rate of 18 per cent down to the legal rate of 10 per cent.

I am very glad to be able to say that these sensational and inexcusable rates are steadily disappearing from the sections where they have formerly prevailed, and people of every part of this country are at this moment securing money for all purposes, whether it be for commercial business, farming, or industrial purposes, on more favorable terms than ever before in the history of our country.

TEACHERS JOIN A. F. OF L.

After several weeks of investigation and discussion the Teachers' Federation of Visalia, Cal., has voted to join the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

In favoring this action the committee's report said:

"In the event of its organization as a trade union, any assertion of the collective will of the teaching body of Visalia will receive readier and more attentive public consideration than has been the case under other circumstances."

POSTAL TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES.

A flat increase of 10 per cent on wages, retroactive from January 1st, has been granted by the Postal Telegraph Company to its employees. About 100 are affected in San Francisco.



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We Allow \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore



Prices
Always
Reasonable
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Satisfaction
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Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

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COMPULSORY INSURANCE OPPOSED.

By a vote of 9 to 1, trade unionists representing 700,000 workers affiliated with the General Federation of Trade Unions, declared against "any scheme of compulsory state unemployment insurance." This is the third time since December, 1916, that the unionists have taken this position. The last declaration was made at a special general council meeting, held in London, England.

W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation, said:

"We have always been hostile to the state interfering too much in the affairs of trade unions. If the government pays, the government must control. I hope we will keep away from the government and manage this matter of unemployment ourselves. There is no such thing on earth as a non-contributory scheme of insurance; you are bound to pay through taxation, and to pay at a much higher rate because of the cost of government administration. If a man paid 3 pence per week to the trade union for unemployment insurance the union could beat the government out of existence with the benefit it could provide."

T. F. Richards (Boot and Shoe Workers) said these workers were brought under the compulsory act and that it was only by the threat of a strike that the government exempted them. The speaker said that this union was giving the same benefits as the government's, and at a less cost, besides retaining their liberty and avoiding government interference.

Thomas Mallalieu (Hatters) suggested that the government assist workers into the trade unions, where they could handle their own affairs with more independence and greater economy.

G. Bailey (Hosiery Workers) said: "We are all against the government scheme. We want to be let alone. We can give the government benefit on less than our own contribution would be to their scheme, let alone what the state would get from the employers. We are going to give better benefits than the government, and we are going to charge another ½ pence a week to pay for them."

J. W. Ogden (Weavers) said that when members of that organization appear before government officials for their unemployment insurance they "have to submit to having their credentials questioned and to being generally treated as though they were dishonest." The speaker ridiculed the theory that there can be such a thing as a non-contributing system of insurance. "The money has to be found by the workers, whether it comes from the government or not," he said.

J. Crinion (Textile Workers) declared that the government's plan "means nothing more nor less than the setting up of a court of inquisition." The whole scheme is for no other purpose than the taking away of power from the trade unions and establishing it at Whitehall (government's headquarters).

H. Boothman (Cotton Spinners) resented the "inquisitorial questions" of government officials. "We are quite as strong in our opposition to any extension of compulsory unemployment insurance as we always have been," he said.

Other speakers opposed the plan of forcing trade unionists to contribute when they maintain unemployment benefits cheaper than the government and at the same time are freed from red tape and officialdom.

NOT IRON TRADES UNION.

The Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Union on the other side of the bay which has affiliated with the illegal Iron Trades Council on that side of the bay is not a shipyard union and is no part of the Steam Fitters No. 590 which is affiliated with the bona fide Iron Trades Council which has jurisdiction over shipyards. It is a building trades organization connected with the Alameda County Building Trades Council.

MODERN SLAVES OF TOIL.

By Grace Scribner.

A liberal education in industrial conditions is available for anyone who will take the trouble for one week to ask everyone who serves his needs in any capacity how many hours a day he spends at the task.

"Let us have as much time as possible to fill this prescription," said the drug clerk at the crowded counter. "All the help we have is what you see here." "How long will the store be open?" was asked. "Until 11 tonight; we got here at 7, and we stay until 11." This is one of the Liggett chain drug stores where we more fortunate people go to save a few cents on our medicinal supplies.

There are no limits to the hours which women in the transportation business may be worked in the State of New York. They are working anywhere from nine to fourteen hours a day, and in some cases investigators found women working sixteen hours a day. Interested women in New York State are attempting to limit the hours of elevator women to nine a day.

The stenographer who assisted in preparing this copy for the printer added her testimony on behalf of a sister in the millinery business. A girl of frail health, she was compelled to be at work from 8 in the morning until 6 at night every day in the week. For shopping, dentistry, or any of the errands incident to daily living, she must take her own time and suffer a loss of wages. Literally, she is a slave of the millinery business. Not only an overdue proportion of her time and labor are going into that occupation, but also her very health and vitality are being used up in the process. The millinery business, to that extent, is living on the vitality of its women workers.

The grocery clerk in the corner store, when asked concerning the number of hours he worked replied, "Eleven hours every day except Saturdays and before holidays, and then fourteen." Why don't you belong to a union and try to get an eight-hour day?" he was asked. "I do belong to a union," he answered, "and we did try to get shorter hours, but the strike failed." Here is testimony that behind every lost strike for shorter hours are men and women, driven to the point of exhaustion by the demands of modern industry. Anyone who knows anything whatever of the conditions of modern industrial communities knows that eight hours labor daily is all that it is possible to perform and have any vitality left for the things which lift men and women above slavery of the machine.

In the face of these conditions, with literally millions of individuals engaged in the drudgery of the nation, accepting with only sporadic outbursts of rebellion the overlong hours of labor imposed upon them, there are people who talk in scared whispers of "revolution." But no revolution is at hand to free them. The revolution for which they wait is an aroused Christian conscience, which would indignantly sweep away such conditions as obstacles in the path of the

march of Christianity. For that the Commonwealth of God halts on its way, and the purposes of Christianity in the world are delayed and defeated.

MAYOR ROLPH COMMENDED.

Resolutions were adopted by the Labor Council at its meeting last Friday night approving and commending the stand of Mayor Rolph before the convention of Governors and Mayors at Washington.

The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

Blue - White Diamonds

Eyes Examined—Glasses Fitted

The Albert S.
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The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

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English Cottage

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FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture — Furniture that will look well, wear well, and give years of service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK

Sterling Furniture Co.
Bunster & Saxe
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In Our Own Shop

Kelleher & Browne

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6 O'CLOCK

THE MAILERS' AWARD.

San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, is in receipt of an award from Commissioner of Immigration Edward White, who acted as sole arbitrator in our long drawn-out wage scale controversy with the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association, which is composed of "The Bulletin," "Call-Post," "Chronicle," and Examiner."

Our old scale of wages called for \$6.00 per day, or night, for foremen; \$4.00 per day, or night, for journeymen; apprentices, first year, \$2.00 per day, or night; second year, \$2.50; third and fourth years, \$3.00. Eight hours, including thirty minutes for lunch, constituted a day's, or night's work.

We asked for new wages and hours, as follows: Foremen, \$7.00 per day, or night; journeymen, \$5.00 per day, or night; apprentices, first year, \$2.50 per day, or night; second year, \$3.00; third and fourth years, \$3.50. Seven hours, including thirty minutes for lunch, to constitute a night's work. Hours for day work to remain the same as heretofore. And retroactive pay to June 21, 1917, when our proposed new scale was first presented to the publishers.

The publishers asked that the old wages remain in effect; that the work-day be lengthened to eight hours, exclusive of lunch time, day or night; that overtime be paid for the actual time worked (we have always been paid for an hour, or any part thereof); that at least fifteen hundred papers be inserted per hour (this would introduce a system of minimum output); that they be permitted to have more apprentices than at present allowed; that they have absolute control of the foremen; that they be permitted to employ outsiders to count out papers to carriers; that when more than two hours' overtime is required, a second lunch period shall be allowed on the employee's time (the present arrangement calls for a second lunch period on the employer's time).

Mr. White's decision, addressed jointly to H. W. Norton, Chairman of the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association, and Edward F. Moran, Attorney for the Union, reads as follows:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Immigration Service.

Office of the Commissioner,
Angel Island Station
March 1, 1919.

Mr. H. W. Norton and Mr. Edward F. Moran,
San Francisco, California.

Gentlemen:

I have to advise you that after a careful and exhaustive consideration of the matters in dispute between the Mailers' Union of San Francisco and the Newspaper Publishers' Association, I beg to herewith submit my conclusions and decision.

The matters in dispute concern wages and conditions of labor, hours, etc. The arguments submitted in this connection have been very thoroughly covered by both sides in the controversy. Comparison has been made of the wages, working conditions and hours of the local mailers' craft with those in other sections of the country. Comparisons were likewise instituted between the conditions as regards this craft with kindred crafts in this locality, and the data submitted bearing on the increased cost of living was very carefully considered, also what constitutes a fair and adequate wage and proper working conditions in order that members of this craft could support themselves and their families in keeping with average American standards of living.

All of these matters are relevant, but it must be seen that there are many difficulties in the way of reaching an exact and accurate conclusion. To find an answer for them in dollars and cents and to adjust working conditions accordingly is far from being an easy matter. The best that can be done is to consider these various matters fairly and as impartially as possible in the hope that

the conclusions reached may approximate the correct ones.

From what I can learn, the Mailers' craft is the same here as in other sections of the country, although the working agreements in force in many places differ very materially in their terms. I have to a certain extent, considered the conditions existing elsewhere, but have aimed to particularly adjust the matter in dispute by giving more consideration to local conditions. The essential question is whether the local mailers are paid sufficiently and work under conditions which are co-equal with other local crafts. This necessarily includes consideration as to whether other crafts are fairly paid and have proper working conditions, and the relation the mailers' craft bears to them as to skill and training.

As to working conditions it appears that the mailers are required to work all kinds of hours, and the work, in common with that of other crafts employed by newspapers, while usually done at a steady pace, is at times done under rush orders, and on the whole these conditions make the work less desirable from the worker's point of view than employment in many other branches of business where work of a like grade is required.

As to the increased cost of living, particularly since the commencement of the war, there is no room for argument. All statistical data, including investigations by the United States Government show at least an increased cost of sixty-five per cent over former prevalent conditions.

The fact which stands out clearly is that the mailers have received no increase in wage since September, 1912. The newspapers in the meantime have increased their subscription and advertising rates under pressure of increased cost of operation, and it is clear to me that the mailers have felt a like pressure in the matter of providing for themselves and their families. If the wages paid under the 1912 agreement were fair at that time, and it is safe to assume that they were, an increase in wage now is only a reasonable demand. The amount of the increase here submitted is considered as fairly meeting the changed conditions.

After examination of the terms of the agreement entered into by the Mailers and the Pub-

lishers in September, 1912, I am convinced that the text of this agreement covers the main conditions necessary for an agreement of this kind. In other places these agreements have been framed to cover every minute detail, and all possible or probable grounds upon which a disagreement might arise. The tendency seems to be to hedge the matter with conditions which leaves nothing to the good faith of either party. This appears to me inadvisable, and I believe it would be better in the interest of harmony to continue the 1912 agreement in force except as to changes necessary towards the settlement here proposed. I have therefore prepared a new agreement along the lines of the old one which embodies the new conditions as follows, to-wit:

(1) "Day work" is designated as work between the hours of 6:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. and "night work" as work between the hours of 6:00 P. M. and 6:00 A. M. This appears to me to be a fairer differentiation than the proposed change made by the mailers as to work on afternoon and morning papers. If night work is less desirable and should be better compensated as the mailers urge, it would seem to be a question as to whether a mailer does night or day work, and not whether he works on an afternoon or morning paper.

(2) From January 1, 1919, night workers are to be paid as follows:

Foremen	\$7.00
Journeymen	5.00
Apprentices—1st year	2.50
Apprentices—2nd year	3.00
Apprentices—3rd and 4th years	3.50

(3) From January 1, 1919, day workers are to be paid as follows:

Foremen	\$6.75
Journeymen	4.75
Apprentices—1st year	2.35
Apprentices—2nd year	2.85
Apprentices—3rd and 4th years	3.35

(4) That the rates of pay specified under (2) and (3) above shall be for eight consecutive hours with the same provision as to thirty minutes lunch time as in the prior agreement.

(5) That overtime shall be paid at the rate of one and one-half the rates specified in (2) and (3) but in the event that work is commenced

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Ceylon Cloth Shirts
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Worth \$2.00 . . . \$1.35

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Dress Shirts. \$1.85
Extra Value . . .

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within the night hours and is continued into the day hours the rate shall be at one and one-half the rates paid night workers under (3).

(6) That from June 1, 1918, until December 31, 1918, the rates specified in (3) i. e., the rate paid day workers shall apply to both night and day workers and the adjustment shall be made by compensating the men for the work already done by them within the time mentioned at lower rates.

The agreement in all other respects has not been changed.

It is hoped that this settlement will meet with the approval of all concerned, and I wish to take this opportunity to thank you both for the valuable assistance you have rendered me at all times and to commend you for the fairness and thoroughness with which you presented your cases.

Respectfully,
(Signed) EDWARD WHITE.
Commissioner and Conciliator.

By the terms of the foregoing decision, members of the Union holding steady situations will receive approximately \$200.00 in back pay.

Attorney Edward F. Moran, who represented the Union in this case, handled the matter in a very able manner, and we feel that we were fortunate in obtaining his services.

That the membership is entirely satisfied with the award goes without saying. At the next meeting of the Union, suitable action will be taken commending Commissioner White for his careful consideration and exhaustive investigation of this entire matter.

FERDINAND BARBRACK,
Secretary, Scale Committee.

ORPHEUM.

There will be seven entirely new acts and only one holdover in next week's bill. "The Four Husbands," one of the most successful musical comedies that have been produced, will be the headline attraction. It is replete with catchy numbers, well sung and danced, and its cast is headed by Jack Boyle and Kitty Bryan, who have given an excellent account of themselves in vaudeville and musical comedy. Henry B. Toomer, who was featured in "The Headliners," has found a new sketch for himself called "The Wife Saver." Sidney Townes will relate a number of amusing stories and sing several snappy songs. George Yeoman and Lizzie appear in a little travesty entitled "Editor of the Assassinated Press." If you want to see a busy man's most valuable acquisition, his secretary, you should not overlook Lizzie. Pat and Julia Levele have a wire act that is novel and extraordinary. Their team work includes waltzing on a wire. Sue Smith is an American girl and one of the best singing comedienettes in vaudeville. She is fortunate in possessing an excellent singing voice, clear enunciation and the knack of saying witty things effectively. Los Rodriguez are two men who perform a thrilling "perch balancing" act which they call "Perchistas." Valeska Suratt, who has created a great sensation in the thrilling dramatic playlet "The Purple Poppy," will be the remaining act in a bill which it can safely be predicted will make new history for vaudeville.

WALTER RANDOLPH DIES.

Walter S. Randolph, prominent in the San Francisco labor movement for many years, died suddenly last Tuesday. Randolph was a tireless worker in the interest of the labor movement and held many offices of trust both in his local union and the general movement, having only the Wednesday previous to his death been re-elected a director of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, a position he had held for about six years. He leaves a widow and two minor children to mourn his loss. The funeral was held on Thursday and interment was a Mount Olivet Cemetery.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS; LABOR LAWS SCARCE.

The Sixty-fifth Congress adjourned sine die on Tuesday, March 4th.

By refusing appropriations, Congress scrapped all the boards developed by the Department of Labor during the war, despite the hope that these boards would be permitted to function in times of peace. The American Federation of Labor telegraphed suggestions to every state and central body in its jurisdiction that appeals be made to Senators and Congressmen to support this legislation. A factor in the defeat of the \$10,000,000 appropriation for the United States Employment Service was the lobby of private employment agencies. No appropriation was made for the Woman in Industry Service, the Working Conditions Service and other important sections of the Department of Labor. The National War Labor Board was refused \$366,000. All of these boards will pass out of existence at the end of the fiscal year, June 30th, unless a special session of the new Congress is called before that time by the President and necessary funds are appropriated.

The remedial legislation that failed of passage included: The bill prohibiting immigration, the land reclamation proposal by Secretary of the Interior Lane, the Nolan \$3 minimum wage bill, the bill for retiring government employees, convict labor legislation, Senator Kenyon's proposal to investigate and recommend methods of promoting better social and industrial conditions, several bills providing for reconstruction commissions, and the Kenyon bill which would authorize the government to loan funds to states and municipalities to finance public undertakings.

A tax of 10 per cent has been placed on the net earnings of the products of child labor with

the same restrictions as were contained in the child labor law declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

The bonus of \$120 a year for government employees receiving up to \$2500 was increased to \$240 for the next fiscal year, and a commission was created to classify salaries of these employees. The following have been named members of this commission: Senators Jones (Nevada), Henderson and Spencer, and Messrs. Keating, Cooper and Hamlin. The last three named were Congressmen, but will not be members of the next House.

DEATHS.

During the past week the following members of San Francisco unions have died: Robert Dobie of the blacksmiths and helpers, Joseph Lefkowitz and Catherine Flynn of the laundry workers, William McDonald of the machinists, Daniel O'Neil of the hod carriers, Walter S. Randolph of the coopers, Benjamin Sheridan of the varnishers and polishers, Ernest Sinclair of the press feeders.

A CORRECTION.

Recently we published a story concerning the strike of the Machinists' Union against the Main Street Iron Works in which it was stated that the cause of the trouble was the dismissal of a foreman. This was an error. The strike was to force the reinstatement of a shop committeeman, who is the representative of the union in the shop.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

Boss of the Road Overalls have wide cut legs—so you can pull 'em on over your regular clothes. A sturdy work-garment that stands the gaff and meets every strain, twist or pull. There's a Boss of the Road for every worker. Be sure to look for the Bull Dog on the label—it is your protection.

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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for each subscription.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1919.

Be strong!

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift;
We have hard work to do and loads to lift.
Shun not the struggle, face it; 'tis God's gift.
—Babcock.

The minutes of the meetings of the Alameda County Central Labor Council show that one union after another is repudiating that the red flag known as the "Tri-City Labor Review" published in Oakland and edited by a little Bolshevik who believes he is capable of converting the world to his crazy theories. The sooner such sheets are wiped out of existence the better for the interests of the workers.

Crystal Eastman, in writing of the Mooney Congress, says: "Labor in America has held a great Congress without so much as a by-your-leave from Samuel Gompers. It has voted a general strike in complete defiance of the American Federation of Labor and all the sacred labor contracts which it has sworn to uphold. That is a blow at craft unionism stronger than any other that could be struck." What wonderful reasoning powers this sob sister has! It is one thing to pass resolutions calling a general strike and another to deliver the goods when the time comes. There will be no "gen-wral" strike in this country. The workers of the country are not as insane as some of the lunatics believe them to be. It is very doubtful if the great Soviet center of Seattle will be able to muster a corporal's guard in favor of such action. The American Federation of Labor will not do any worrying over the outcome of any action in this direction by the red brigade.

The rich and the powerful, the political and industrial masters need not think they can successfully pass through the present serious times in safety while continuing their ostentatious waste and extravagant living while the workers struggle desperately for a bare living. The cards are not stacked in that manner today. The demand for the square deal is more insistent now than ever before in the history of the world so far as the great uncounted millions are concerned. These millions are not merely requesting and beseeching justice, but are demanding it with a stern determination that will not be satisfied with crumbs from the table. The greedmonger is going to be forced to relinquish his grip upon the good things of the world and the longer he delays action in this direction the more bitter will be his pill when the critical hour arrives. The toiling millions of the future will be something more than dumb driven cattle working for the benefit of selfish masters.

-:- The Labor Leader -:-

Some time ago we received an inquiry as to what the man commonly known through the public prints as a labor leader really is, the exact question being: "What is a labor leader?"

Those described as labor leaders are, of course, of various types, but the questioner evidently desired to know just what sort of character the ideal labor leader must be—that is, what are the essentials to successful leadership in the labor movement.

The first and predominant essential must of necessity be unswerving honesty; he must be a man whose whole soul is wrapped up in the efforts of the toilers to liberate themselves from the chains that bind them to unrequited labor; he must possess wisdom that will guide him in the right direction though surface indications point the other way; he must be master over his fears and capable of standing alone though the very earth beneath his feet seems to be crumbling away; he must have faith that though wrong may triumph for a while, right will eventually prevail; he must be able to see his fondest hopes blasted by those he is striving to serve without allowing discouragement or bitterness to take possession of his heart; he must be one who cannot be moved from his purpose by the temporary triumph of ignorance or deceit; he must be able to stand unshaken for the right when stormy appeals are made to passion and prejudice by the reckless and the irresponsible; he must be courageous, tireless and wise; he must be a student of human nature and capable of interpreting the signs of the times in their true light; he must be familiar with the history of the past, capable of placing a proper value on new ideas while fully appreciating the worth of present methods; nothing must be too insignificant to engage his attention if it touches the cause of labor, nor must anything be so great as to tower above his vision; he must be one who can plod along without the plaudits of a grateful rank and file and depend for his reward upon his consciousness of having performed his duty according to his lights; he must be tactful, diplomatic, and slow to take offense, always being willing to suffer personal humiliation rather than sacrifice the interests of those he serves; he must be broadly equipped, quick of perception, prompt in refutation, accurate in information, careful in his assertions, cautious in challenge, liberal in interpretation, yet steadfast in his relations with employers; above all, he must have the moral courage to assert his judgment at critical times and be too big to be susceptible to flattery and praise; he must be capable of keeping himself in tune with the needs and achievable desires of those he leads; he must measure up to the full stature of a man and so conduct himself that he can never be embarrassed in the performance of his duties.

Though the correspondent who sent in the inquiry may think this outline of qualifications fit only for angels and beyond attainment by men, we are sure, if he knows anything about the labor movement, he will concede that there is not a qualification enumerated here but what would be most helpful to the man who aspires to be a successful labor leader. Perhaps this program would not tend to stir up the ambitions of the young to become labor leaders, but it must not be forgotten that he who leads in the labor movement must be something more than an average man. He must be a man who stands out among the crowd like a beacon light at sea, for it is a real life-size man's job, the failure of which may be fraught with dire consequences to millions. It is no place for the little and the shallow.

What are your ideas regarding this serious matter?

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Frederick J. Koster, after returning from an Eastern trip, made the statement that among employers in the East there was little fear of Bolshevism. Herein lies the great danger that the Russian doctrine may gain a foothold in this country. If greedy employers get the notion in their heads that there is no danger from this source they are likely to continue their former policy of trying to crush the workers and thus bring about the very condition of affairs upon which Bolshevism thrives. But if they bring on the deluge they must accept responsibility for it.

Labor is not a commodity and it demands that it shall become real partners in industry, is the declaration of the triple alliance, consisting of the unions of railway workers, miners and transport workers. This statement was made by James H. Thomas, member of Parliament and general secretary National Union of Railway Men of Great Britain and Ireland, at a conference of employers and employees. The trade unionist said he was deputed to make the following observation for the triple alliance: "The organized workers of Great Britain have made up their minds to obtain for themselves an increasing share of the wealth which their labor has produced and produces. The workers of the three-fold organization are determined to shorten materially the hours of labor in their respective industries. They are dissatisfied with the system of society which treats their labor power as a mere commodity to be bought, sold and used as though they were machine-like units in the process of wealth production and distribution, and they therefore demand that they shall become real partners in industry, jointly sharing in determining conditions and management.

The newspapers of the country are always ready to inform the dear public in weeping editorials that they are opposed to child labor, that the exploitation of children is an evil of grave concern to the Nation and that it ought to be stopped. That is, that is their plea when the other fellow is doing the exploiting, but when an attempt is made to prevent these publications from exploiting children for their own profit they grow very eloquent in defense of the right of the children to earn money in order to help bear the burdens of the family. When child labor legislation affects their own treasuries they tell the people an attempt is being made to force children into idleness and they shed copious tears for the poor children who will be prevented from reaping profits for them. Full-grown men and women go to work at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, but these publications are sorry for the children who will be denied the great privilege of going to work for them at 5 o'clock. A twenty-four hour day, if the child works for a newspaper, is good for any child. Think of ten-year-old boys going to work delivering a newspaper route at 5 o'clock in the morning without anything to eat and then going to school after he is through with his papers! How fresh and active his mind will be to absorb knowledge as the days and weeks and months of this kind of life wear on! Consistency thou are truly a jewel. The publishers ought to be ashamed of their clumsy and brazen attempt to hoodwink the general public. Those of us who went through the mill for the publishers in our youth know what it means and we solemnly warn the people to put a stop to this unmerciful exploitation of children by newspapers as well as others.

WIT AT RANDOM

He was a very small boy. Paddy was his dog, and Paddy was nearer to his heart than anything on earth. When Paddy met swift and hideous death on the turnpike road the boy's mother trembled to break the news. But it had to be, and when he came home from school she told him simply:

"Paddy has been run over and killed."

He took it very quietly. All day it was the same. But five minutes after he had gone to bed there echoed throughout the house a shrill and sudden lamentation. His mother rushed upstairs with solicitude and pity.

"Nurse says," he sobbed, "that Paddy has been run over and killed."

"But, dear, I told you that at dinner, and you didn't seem to be troubled at all."

"No; but—but I didn't know you said Paddy. I—I thought you said daddy!"—Montreal "Journal of Commerce."

"How much being in the army has improved your boy Josh!"

"Come to notice," said Farmer Cornloss, "you are right. I hadn't considered it in that way. I was too busy thinkin' about how much Josh's bein' in it had improved the army."—Washington "Star."

A man had just arrived in a Virginia summer resort. In the afternoon he was sitting on the veranda when a handsome young woman and her six-year-old son came out. The little fellow at once made friends with the latest arrival.

"What's your name?" he asked. Then, when this information had been given, he added, "Are you married?"

"I am not married," responded the man with a smile.

At this the child paused a moment, and turning to his mother, said:

"What else was it, mamma, you wanted me to ask him?"—"Judge."

One morning Mr. Smith was heard talking to himself, while making his morning toilet, in a manner that denoted much perturbation.

"I wonder," said Mrs. Smith, "what's provoked father now?"

"Oh, it's nothing much, mother," answered little William. "I just put a tube of sister's oil-paints in place of his tube of tooth-paste."—"Tit-Bits."

A minister, with two lovely girls, stood entranced by the beauties of a flowing stream. A fisherman happening by, and mistaking the minister's occupation, said: "Ketchin' many, pard?"

"I am a fisher of men," answered the preacher with dignity.

"Well," replied the fisherman, with an admiring glance at the girls, "you sure have the right bait."—Montreal "Journal of Commerce."

Letting the office seek the man may be good enough in theory, but when it's a fat job nobody wants to see it get winded.—Anaconda "Standard."

Under prohibition perhaps we shall have more epitaphs like the following from a cemetery in Georgia:

Within this grave
There lies poor Andy;
Bit by a snake—
No whisky handy.

—Boston "Transcript."

"Does your wife sing?"

"Er—that's a matter of opinion."—Boston "Transcript."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE RETURN OF THE COLORS.

(Two colored regiments that distinguished themselves on the field of honor have just returned to this country.)

See dem bay'nets flash and flicker!

Boy! dat jazz hits me like lickin'!

Hear 'em whale dem kettle drums—

Whee! dat cullud reg-ment comes!

Clash! Thud! Bang! Zing!

Babe, ma heart does surely sing!

Honey Boy! dere's Henery Johnson—

Watch yo' step, girls, he's a bear!

Dat's de kid killed fo'teen Bushes;

Zingo! zingo, dat jazz air!

Honey, honey, dis jazz stuff'll

Shorely make ma feet go shuffle—

Clash! Thud! Bang! Zing!

Watch me pull dis buck-an'-wing!

Wickedest babes I evah saw:

Slashed dem Bushes an' ate 'em raw!

Dey ate dem Bushes fer a picnic lunch

An' foun' no white meat in de bunch.

Halleluiah! See dem knives!

Carve me a bit o' Kaiser's gizzard—

Say, I'm sorry for dem Bushes' wives—

Dere's Jim Europe, he's de wizard:

See Jim Europe lead dat band!

Oh, de wail of dem trombones!

Kid, I'd eat right outa his hand—

Click, clack, rattle de bones!

Hear de squeal o' dat crazy flute,

Watch dat Gov-nah man salute!

Ain't dat roaring jazz a daisy?

Ev'ry cullud heart is crazy!

Watch dat big buddy ovah there,

Dat's a boy wid a Craw de Gare—

Zing! Zing! dem flags do flutter,

Babe, dis tastes as sweet as butter—

Hear dem drummers boom an' thunder:

Boys dat plowed de Bushes under!

Clash! Thud! Bang! Zing!

Watch 'em swing, girls, watch 'em swing!

See dat cunnel wid a proud, proud walk!

Dem boys makes him look white as chalk!

Dem big officers is mostly white,

But black's de color fo' love an' fight!

Babe, I'd like to hug dat dandy—

Must hug some one—dat you, Mandy?

Yo' black face come kinda handy!

See dem bay'nets flash and flicker,

See dem ribbons on de flag!

Never was no dough-boys slicker—

Put old Kaiser in de bag!

Thud! Bang! Boom! Clash!

See dem chicken-carvers flash!

Hear dat jazz, as strong as whisky—

Lord, my heart is debil-frisky:

Watch dem he-boys march' back—

Praise de Lord dat made 'em black!

—Philadelphia "Evening Ledger."

The "Labor Clarion" is undoubtedly the most talked of labor publication in the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor today. Its stand for genuine Americanism and true trade unionism is attracting the attention of workers everywhere and hundreds of subscriptions are coming in from members of trade unions in every corner of the United States and Canada, and some from countries across the Atlantic. The labor movement needs such publications as the "Labor Clarion" in these trying times and the unions whose membership read the paper derive great benefit from following the policies it advocates.

OLD CLOTHES DRIVE.

The American Red Cross is to conduct a drive for 10,000 tons of used clothing for all liberated countries of Europe, with the exception of the Central Powers, during the week of March 24th to 31st, inclusive. The Pacific Division, comprising the States of California, Nevada and Arizona, is asked to furnish 700 tons of this quota.

Without the aid of every man and woman of the labor element, this task cannot be accomplished in the division. If every household will contribute one garment, blanket or pair of shoes, the States of California, Nevada and Arizona will go over the top as they have in every patriotic drive conducted since America entered the war.

Red Cross officials of the Pacific Division have asked that every labor union name a committee to co-operate with the local Red Cross Chapter in this campaign for old clothing. The Red Cross has assured the labor unions that provisions will be made to collect these garments at any point where they may be assembled. If the unions will merely confer with the chapter officials the necessary arrangements will be completed satisfactorily.

Garments of practically every description, provided they are not beyond a state of comparatively easy repair,—shoes and blankets are the imperative need at present of the sufferers in all parts of Europe.

From the Red Cross commissions abroad the word has come that the need for clothing among the hundreds of thousands of refugees in France is even more imperative than food. That is the substance of a statement that came in the report of fifty investigators of the American Red Cross working among the 200,000 refugees gathered in and about Paris.

The report says in part:

"Most of the refugee families manage to nourish themselves on the government allowances and their small wages, but they are by no means able to clothe themselves. As the present prices of clothing in France are prohibitive, the need of this kind of assistance is obvious. Accordingly we decided to give food only when special nourishment was ordered by a physician, but continue to look after the clothing need as imperative."

It is estimated that the German invasion of France and Belgium made wanderers of 1,250,000 formerly happy country people of these countries. The children, according to report, wear old blankets and the parents work and sleep in ragged patchwork of costumes.

BABY WELFARE WORKERS DIVIDE.

All is not well with baby welfare.

Trouble started when the Baby Welfare Week Committee had a falling out with the U. S. Department of Labor's Children's Year Committee. Two "baby weeks" resulted. One is now on at the Exposition Auditorium, under the auspices of the Baby Welfare workers.

Thousands of babies are being weighed and measured daily. But these babies are not being weighed officially and will have to have it done all over again during "Baby Month," according to Mrs. Ludwig Franck of the Government committee. "The only official weighing and measuring bureau is the Children's Year Committee," said Mrs. Franck. "This is the Government's work. Mothers who wish to enroll their babies for the national baby week drive must wait until March 15th."

The latter organization was recently endorsed by the Labor Council.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS GAIN.

Electrical workers employed in Rock Island, Ill., and in Moline and Davenport have won their strike for higher wages. Rates have been advanced from 67½ to 75 cents an hour. The strike started last November.

MINIMUM WAGE HEARING.

It is impossible for a working girl in San Francisco to live on a wage of \$10 a week.

Five women, representing the shop girls, factory girls, and laundry workers of San Francisco, presented evidence at a conference of the State Industrial Welfare Commission last Tuesday night to show that a minimum wage of \$14 must be established immediately.

Mrs. Nellie Grant and Mary Counahan represented the shop girls.

"The present minimum wage of \$10 was set three years ago," Mrs. Grant declared. "Clothing, food, room rent, everything a girl buys, has increased in cost. Her wage has not. After making a thorough survey I have found that girls employed in stores are facing actual starvation, and even worse."

She added: "On the present wage it is impossible for them to have suitable food and clothing. The girls who do manage to get along are those who are getting aid from home or those who are living at home. I know of one girl who receives a monthly check of from \$10 to \$20. I can't figure how the girls who do not get outside aid are living. And when things can't be figured, something must be done, and done quickly. Fourteen dollars is the least minimum wage that a girl can exist on. Some of the girls are in debt, deeply in debt. How are they going to creep out?"

Mary Counahan declared: "Food, clothing, everything, has increased from 50 to 65 per cent within the past two years. These girls cannot live and live decently on the present wage."

Miss Anna Brown and Catherine Deery appealed for the laundry workers. They asked for a \$15 minimum wage.

Sara Hagan appeared for the garment workers. She asked for \$14.

SHIPS OF PUFFED BRICK.

Not in many moons has anything interested the shipping world more than the two puffed brick-concrete ships under construction on Government Island in Oakland estuary. Recently the plant and the ships were inspected by more than 100 engineers, members of the San Francisco branch of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Assisting in construction of the concrete ships are several members of the society, and these acted as hosts and guides.

Building of the wooden forms and placing of the reinforcing steel has practically been completed on the two vessels. Pouring of the concrete is continuous night and day, the men working in three shifts of nearly 250.

The concrete made from the so-called "puffed" brick weighs but two-thirds as much as ordinary concrete and is, if anything, stronger. Weight has been one of the most serious obstacles in connection with concrete-ship construction.

While concrete ships costs less than steel to construct, the cost of operation is greater than of steel ships when ordinary concrete is used. It is said that concrete ships constructed of puffed brick will not weight a great deal more than steel ships of like carrying capacity.

The brick is prepared by dampening the clay and subjecting it to tremendous heat, which puffs it and makes it light as pumice. This method was developed by Government engineers, the idea coming from suggestions made to the Bureau of Inventions maintained by the Government during the war.

TRIBUTE TO DEPARTING HOSTS.

The following item in last Wednesday's papers proves that the character of men engaged in the saloon business is not as bad as painted, and many similar acts may come to light after this tribe has passed away. It reads: "A roll of bills amounting to \$130 rests safely in the property clerk's office at the Hall of Justice today and policemen who last night received the money

from John Caffo, who conducts a saloon at 493 Broadway, corner of Montgomery, are still gasping for breath. Caffo walked into headquarters and, handing over the money, said he had found it while sweeping out his place of business this morning."

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2640 Mission

605 Kearny

26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

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DRAPERIES

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41 VAN NESS AVE. PHONE MARKET 711

WITHOUT LEAGUE WAR FOUGHT IN VAIN.

By A. M. Simons
Of the American Alliance for Labor
and Democracy

Though senators rage and imagine vain things against it, a war-weary world will have a league of nations.

Though monarchists and militarists have united with Bolsheviks to oppose it, the league of nations is coming. Imperialists intrigue, invoke secret treaties and the cunning of diplomacy against it at the peril of summoning revolution.

The fate of the war and the world rests upon the outcome of the "battle of Paris." If autocratic imperialism and reaction wins there, it can laugh at the defeats of Liege, Verdun, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne Forest.

The spirit of Prussianism in human relations, defeated and almost destroyed in the armed conflict it invited, has rallied to this last battle with new and powerful allies.

The machinery of the still powerful German propaganda service, drawing new life and support from international monarchists, militarists and reactionaries, is making mock of the things for which millions died. It is aided by skulking snipers in the rear who sneer at democracy and insult the fighters by charging that they fought with no thought of principle, but only to "win the war."

That citizen army did not fight for phrases nor blind victory. It fought for the principles to which this great nation pledged its honor. It will go hard with those who now seek to make of those pledges of principle, mere lying scraps of paper.

Those who are doing this, who are trying to betray the bond that was sealed in the terrible four years of blood, are conjuring up the demon of chaotic revolution and the very destruction of civilization.

That blood was shed that the threat of war and the burden of preparation for war and the exploitation and oppression that leads to war might end forever. The first step toward that end is the league of nations. To the support of that league are rallying all those forces that answered the call to the crusade that drove the Hun beyond the Rhine.

These millions come with no temporizing, trembling minds. Some have left their own comrades and their blood and shattered lives on the reddened fields of France, the frozen trails of Italian mountains and the bleak beaches of Gallipoli. With them, in this final battle, are standing the women who wept and worked that the factories might feed the cannon. All these are determined unto death that the agony of those fearful four years shall not have been endured to pave the way to greater future misery.

These people do not wish revolution, no more than they wished war. Peoples suffer most in both. They seek democracy and peace and freedom through orderly progress. But just as they did not hold back from the supreme sacrifice of war when democracy, peace, freedom and progress were threatened by German aggression, neither will they shrink before revolution to prevent the fruits of war being stolen by trickery and force.

LABOR COMMISSIONER ACTS.

Harry Gorman, representing the State Labor Commissioner, has begun legal action at San Jose against Manager Burrill of Anderson-Barnover, whose machinists are on a strike, for bringing five men there from Minneapolis to take the places of the strikers. The men were brought in secretly last Saturday and domiciled at the Y. M. C. A. When the new men heard they were to take the places of strikers, they refused to work. They claimed the agent who hired them misrepresented the situation.

MACHINISTS WILL STAY OUT.

San Francisco Machinists' Union No. 68, Wednesday night reaffirmed its determination to remain on strike until the Saturday half-holiday was guaranteed by the employers.

R. W. Burton, president of the Iron Trades Council, and Timothy Reardon, of the Steamfitters' Union, appeared before the union as representatives of the council and asked the men to return to work so union labor could act as a unit in negotiating an agreement to take the place of the Macy award after April 1st.

They spoke for more than two hours, and at the conclusion of the meeting the business agent of the union announced that the speakers could not pledge the unions affiliated with the council to go on strike April 1st to make the Saturday half-holiday a part of the new agreement, nor could they bring any assurance from the employers that the 44-hour week would be granted after that date. "Until such assurance is given, all machinists of the bay district will remain on strike," he said.

Foremen and leading men of the machine shops of the bay district shipyards who have remained at work in spite of the action of the men in arbitrarily taking the Saturday half-holiday have been justified in their action by William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, in a telegram received by W. S. Deemer, foreman of the machine shop of the Union plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. Deemer, in the name of forty-two leading men at the plant, wired Johnston asking a letter approving their action. Johnston answered: "Expect members of Local No. 68 to abide by my advice from this office. Members complying therewith will be supported to the fullest extent by the grand lodge."

CONCILIATION BODY CREATED.

Creation of a joint board of conciliation on the Pacific Coast to act in controversies between the Shipping Board and members of seamen's unions in its employ was announced March 9th by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board.

Composing the board will be one representative each of the San Francisco division of operations, the Waterfront Employers' Union at San Francisco, the managers of Shipping Board vessels, the Sailors' Union, the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders' Union, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union of the Pacific Coast.

All complaints and controversies which cannot be adjusted immediately by the parties themselves will be referred to the joint board, and in case it fails to reach a majority decision the matter will be referred to the Shipping Board officers here for final settlement.

OAKLAND BOILERMAKERS No. 233.

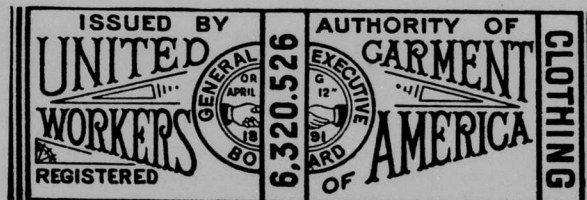
An attempt to oust the officers of Boilermakers' Union No. 233, of Oakland, at a meeting held last Wednesday evening, failed of its purpose. But W. V. Angell was elected president to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of President George Young. The faction which refuses allegiance to the present officials has sent two representatives, Frank McConnell and Joseph Walsh, to Kansas City for the purpose of laying the grievances of the men they represent before the international officers.

STATIONARY FIREMEN.

Dennis Foley of Stationary Firemen's Union of San Francisco, is today on his way to the Washington wage conference to protect the interest of his organization.

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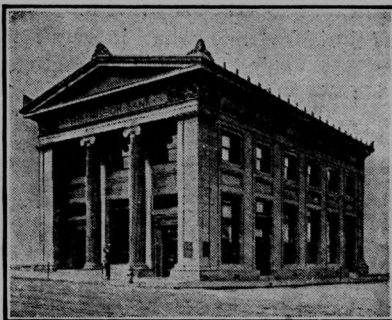
—and the best trousers, as far as we honestly know, that you can buy at this price. Corduroys have always been a preference with many men for work wear; but now, since good wool is all going to France, they are far superior in warmth, appearance, and durability, and this special line is special priced at

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 7, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present. Vice-President McGuire was excused and Delegate Matheson was appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed in the "Labor Clarion."

Credentials—Federal Employees—Henry W. Friedrich, vice D. H. McClure. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Jewelry Workers No. 36, with reference to its attendance at the executive committee meeting. From Mailers No. 18, stating that Commissioner White of the Immigration Commission had awarded its members an increase of 75 cents for day work and \$1 for night work, retroactive to June 1, 1918. From U. S. Senator Phelan, with reference to railroad policy of handling its printing work on the Western Coast. From California Legislators, with reference to Senate Bill No. 603 and Assembly Bill No. 791.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of Elevator Operators' Union for members working in Federal, State and municipal buildings. Wage scale and agreement of Cook's Helpers' Union.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From the Union Label Trades Department, with reference to demanding the union label, card and button.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate O'Connell, commending Mayor Rolph for his address in Washington, D. C., and the declaration that the notable success of industry of San Francisco is founded on the principle of collective bargaining, which principle is a fundamental among the cardinal principles of organized labor. Moved, that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolutions read:

"Whereas, The Mayor of this city, Hon. James Rolph, Jr., in attendance at an important convention of Governors of the several States and Mayors of the larger cities of the United States, called by the President of the United States, urged three important measures looking to the prosperity of the country, the lessening of unemployment and the stabilizing of industry; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this Labor Council of San Francisco approves and commends the stand of the Honorable Mayor in deprecating the cancelling of contracts for shipbuilding in American yards while the Government continues to build ships in Chinese and Japanese shipyards; and be it

"Resolved, That this Council commend the stand of the Mayor in demanding that Congress make large appropriations for the prosecution of big and necessary public works that will furnish employment to countless thousands; and, be it further

"Resolved, That this Council takes a keen pride in the fact that the Mayor publicly made to the country, through so large and important an assembly, the declaration that the notable success of industry in San Francisco is founded on the principle of collective bargaining, which principle is fundamental among the cardinal principles of organized labor; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Mayor James Rolph, Jr., to the President of the United States, and to the Secretaries of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States."

Resolutions of Commercial Telegraphers of Los Angeles, demanding the removal of Postmaster-General Burleson, and his sub-chiefs, were

amended conformably to resolutions on same subject-matter recently presented by the local Commercial Telegraphers, Liberty Council No. 77, and, on motion, adopted as amended.

Reports of Unions—Bartenders—Have adjusted its difficulties with the management of the Lankershim Hotel. Hatters—Requested unionists to look for the hatters' label when purchasing hats. Waiters—Are being interfered with by the police for selling papers.

Label Section—Reported that the Consumers' Co-operative League will handle all union-made goods and employ union help.

Executive Committee—Recommended indorsement of the Waitresses' wage scale for members employed in shipyard cafeterias. The communication from the Jewelry Workers' Union was laid over one week, no committee appearing. Recommended that the wage scale and agreement of the Bakers' Union be indorsed with the proviso that section No. 9 be stricken out. The complaint of Grocery Clerks' Union against the Purity Market was referred to the Secretary for adjustment. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported progress on the proposed bill for labeling, inspecting and candling eggs. The bill opposed by the State Civil Service Association was laid over for one week at the request of the Association. In the matter of the resolutions introduced by Delegate Rosenthal with reference to vocational part time and night schools in connection with shipyards, committee recommended that the resolutions be indorsed and a representative of the Board of Education invited to attend the next meeting of committee. The matter of the inter-insurance bill pending before the Legislature was laid over one week. Brothers Caverly and Mr. W. J. Millard appeared before the committee with reference to the so-called Hare system of proportional voting and representation. Committee recommends that the request of Mr. Millard to explain the system be granted, and that he be invited to address the Council for the purpose of explaining his new election system. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The chair introduced M. E. Wright, Secretary of the International Longshoremen of the Pacific Coast, who addressed the delegates as to the troubles affecting the organization all along the Coast.

Receipts—\$430.25. Expenses—\$316.00.

Adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN J. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

GIVES ADVICE TO COURTS.

In opposing a wage increase for judges of the court of appeals, Senator Graves of Buffalo, N. Y., said:

"We want more humanity in our justice. The courts today are loaded with men, 90 per cent of whom could not earn outside what they are now paid by the State. In many instances they are lacking in that social sense, that human touch, that makes jurisprudence what it ought to be. They have not enough human sympathy. As long as the temper of the courts remain what it is today, I am opposed to increasing salaries."



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DECEMBER 31, 1918

Assets	\$58,893,078.42
Deposits	54,358,496.50
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,336,411.92
Employees' Pension Fund	295,618.00

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John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Ellis, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.
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COME TO ORDER.

The agreement between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the New York Building Employers' Association to arbitrate their differences, made through the U. S. Department of Labor, removes from the building trades a situation that would have had a serious effect on industry had it resulted in a general strike and lockout in the building trades. The questions were adjusted by bringing both sides to the controversy—a wages matter—to the conference table and there having them discuss their points of view and determine upon a course of action that would do no damage to either party.

When a strike or lockout occurs issues develop that sometimes are more difficult to adjust than the original cause of the trouble, and always there is aroused bad feeling which lives a long time. This is reflected in the attitude of the contending parties toward each other. The consequence is a spirit of aggression that helps no one and injures many.

On the other hand, the conference settlement creates a friendly business relation that helps everyone, and does not cause loss of money or prestige. More, it aids industry by establishing a calm state of mind and imparting a sense of industrial security.

At a time of general unrest of labor, confidence in the future of industry is easily shaken. And this confidence is most essential to the welfare of the people. Without it, stable conditions are impossible. The most trivial circumstance at these times may serve to upset the industrial poise and change the social order from constructive thinking to chaotic turbulence.

Confidence inspires the vision of stability. The country needs this vision. The horizon has been hid by the smoke of battle and the mental attitude of the people has been trained in terms of war. This horizon must be cleared, the arms of yesterday must be put aside, the roar of the cannon must be silenced in thought as well as in reality.

The people are ready and waiting to pursue the even course of life. They must span the frightful experience of four years to do it. Order is the bridge that they must cross.

The interests of the people at all times—and now more than ever—lie in order, in calm discussion of problem, in peaceable methods of reaching agreement.

When men meet each other face to face and honestly exchange their views on matters which they seek to determine, the chances of agreement are more favorable than when they are separated by prejudicial utterances and pugnacious declarations.

Of course, such a conference must approach its task with an open mind, an intention of deciding the matters in controversy without bias and with a broad viewpoint of the questions discussed. Entered upon in any other spirit, the conference will meet with failure, for men will not accept the form for the substance, but they will accept the form when they are convinced that the motives, purposes and methods of the personnel are sincere and honest.

Labor arbitration is not self-effective. Its proceedings should not be conducted too rigidly.

The failure of arbitration in many labor cases can be traced to the manner in which cases have been heard, and the insistence of arbitrators that the procedure of civil courts be followed in the hearings.

The men who present these cases are not lawyers. As a rule, they have little knowledge of legal methods. But they do know the big question, and they will not permit the chief purpose of the arbitration court to be smothered in a maze of technical observances.

When the issues are clouded in such a manner, the workmen become embittered and their faith in arbitration as a solution of labor problems dies.

DAUGHTER OF DECKER IS BRIDE.

Mervelyn Eugenia Decker, popular teacher at the Glen Park Primary School, and Fred A. Knoth were married at the O'Farrell Street Methodist Church.

The young couple left for Truckee to attend the Winter Carnival on their honeymoon. Mrs. Knoth is the daughter of M. E. Decker, labor leader, who is secretary of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union and the Joint Council of Teamsters. The bridegroom is connected with the adjusting department of the Southern Pacific Company. He served in the United States Army during the Mexican outbreak and at the outbreak of hostilities between this country and Germany re-enlisted. While in camp he was taken ill, and, after a long siege in the hospital, was given an honorable discharge.

DRAFTSMEN'S UNION.

The new wage scale of San Francisco Local No. 11 of Draftsmen's International Union is as follows:

Senior draftsmen, \$10 a day. A "senior" draftsman must be able to handle and direct work of a shop, figure costs and be responsible for his work.

Draftsmen, \$8 a day. Must be competent to work under direction of a foreman or senior draftsman.

Apprentices, \$4 a day.

No deduction can be made for holidays. If a draftsman has been employed steadily by one concern for six months no deduction can be made for illness.

Manufacturers and architects using draftsmen say that the schedule will entail a considerable raise in wages. With the Harbor Commission, the raise will be as follows:

The Commission now employs a foreman at \$200 a month. He will get at least \$260 a month. It employs five draftsmen at \$175 a month, two at \$165 a month and ten at \$150 a month. The highest pay which will come to these seventeen employees is \$260 a month, some of them coming under the classification of "senior draftsmen." The lowest that any of them will be paid is \$208 a month.

RECEIVE \$240 SALARY INCREASE.

Government employees throughout the country will receive a salary increase of \$240 for the next fiscal year, under section 6 of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which has now passed the Senate. The House passed the bill some weeks ago, carrying this provision.

The \$240 was obtained in the House as a compromise between the report of the House Appropriations Committee, which allowed only \$120 and the \$360 which was asked by the National Federation of Federal Employees. In the Senate an amendment was offered by Senator France of Maryland, on behalf of the National Federation, raising the \$240 to \$360, but a point of order was made against this amendment by Senator Underwood of Alabama, who was in charge of the bill for the Senate Appropriations Committee, and the amendment therefore did not reach a vote. The employees' side of the case was argued at length by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin who urged that the Senate was inconsistent in denying a liberal increase to the employees of the executive departments now, when the Senators had voted to raise their own salaries 50 per cent 14 years ago on the ground of the high cost of living at that time.

The Senate modified the House provision which denied the \$240 increase to employees paid from lump-sum appropriations in bureaus of the Government created since January 1, 1916, making exception of the employees of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, who are to receive one-half the increase allowed to the other employees, or \$120.

CAUSE OF LOW EFFICIENCY.

Factory employees are at fault only to a small degree in keeping plant efficiency at a low point, according to officials of the United States Training Service.

Only 10 per cent of the dismissals of employees in one large plant, according to an inquiry conducted by this service, a new organization in the Department of Labor, were due to willful slacking on the part of the men. In the case of other dismissals, a number of causes beyond the workman's control were given. These included failure of power or equipment, or necessity for plant repairs; lack of material; lack of instructions for the workmen; and lack of training on their part. In other words, personal slacking in factories appears to be an almost inconsiderable item.

An investigation of the output of 26 men in one factory recently showed that the average of the group in two weeks was less than 35 per cent of what it might have been for the same period. Training of the workmen, the officials of the service maintain, would promote greater production and make possible the payment of better wages and the earning of greater profits.

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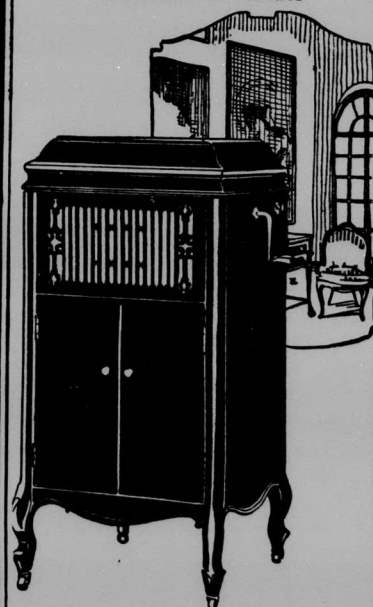
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**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

- *Linotype Machines.
†Intertype Machines.
*†Linotype and Intertype.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (72) Alexander, H. M. 48 Third
(31) Architect Press, The. 245 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(59) H. L. Beck Printing Co. 340 Sansome
(73) *Belcher & Phillips. 515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press. 140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie. 370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus. 346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin. 739 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co. 112 Hyde
(176) *California Press. 340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae. 1185 Church
(39) *Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co. 3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co. 568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company. 59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press. 275 Eighth
(146) Excelsior Press. 238 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co. 818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co. 565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co. 259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M. 641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(168) †Lanson & Lauray. 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(84) Liberty Press. 25 Fremont
(23) †Majestic Press. 315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C. 485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman. 363 Clay
(206) †Moir Printing Company. 440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co. 1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co. 343 Front
(91) McNicoll, John R. 215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J. 25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, R. H. 5716 Geary
(104) Owl Printing Co. 565 Commercial
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(88) *Polyglot Printing Co. 118 Columbus Ave.
(143) †Progress Printing Co. 516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros. 513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The. 320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co. 643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press. 461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co. 16 Larkin
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union. 818 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The. 147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(63) *Telegraph Press. 69 Turk
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press. 88 First
(138) Wagner Printing Co. 1105 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(36) West End Press. 2436 California
(43) Western Printing Co. 82 Second
(51) Widup, Ernest F. 1071 Mission
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co. 350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc. 774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Plimley. 343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co. 442 Sansome
(210) Dever, Garrity Co. 515 Howard
(224) Foster & Futernick Company. 560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L. 340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John R. 440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(195) Stumm, E. C. 675 Stevenson
(168) Thumler & Rutherford. 117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The. 509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency. 766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome
(8) *The Bulletin. 767 Market
(11) *Call and Post, The. New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25) *Daily News. 340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce, Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion. Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News. 118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise. 3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The. 5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The. 1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal. 59 Clay
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel. 1185 Church
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish. 30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room. 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room. 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co. 16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co. 259 Minna
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.
..... New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. 53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. 563 Clay
(202) Congdon, Harry R. 311 Battery
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros. 118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving. 343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. 76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros. 140 Second

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The absence of the usual column of "Typographical Topics" in last week's issue of the "Clarion" was not due to an oversight or negligence on the part of the writer. Copy was prepared and transmitted in the usual manner. As the editor did not receive it, the postal authorities must be charged with having failed to deliver it.

H. G. Stringham of the "Examiner" chapel, H. H. Hunt of the ten Bosch Company, Francis J. Meyers, unattached, and Lewis W. McFarland, operator, Sunset Publishing Company, are the latest of No. 21's roll of honor members to report having been mustered out of Uncle Sam's service.

W. R. Meredith of the "Recorder" chapel, who went to England during the early period of the European war to offer his services to the land of his nativity, writes that he expects to arrive back here some time next week.

Three bills have been introduced in the Legislature now in session at Sacramento, which if enacted into law will materially affect the best interests of the printing business. They are Senate Bill No. 398, by Otis of Alameda, which purposes to substitute the work of the type-writer for that of the printing press, in presenting transcripts on appeals from the Superior Courts in civil actions. This bill was slipped through the Senate Judiciary Committee after a hearing at which the opponents of the measure were not given an opportunity to appear. It reached its third reading and was up for passage in the Senate last Monday but was returned to the committee for further hearing after vigorous protest had been made by representatives of No. 21. It may be said for Senator Otis that he acted very fairly in the matter after the effect of the proposed law was explained to him. He has promised the officers of No. 21 the fullest opportunity to be heard before attempting to bring the bill out of committee again.

Other bills by Senator Benson of Santa Clara and Senator Burnett of San Francisco, which deal with the same section of the code of civil procedure, and which will seriously affect the interests of our members if enacted, are also in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee. A hearing was arranged for last (Thursday) night. A large delegation, headed by President Tracy and composed of persons representing the printing interests, was present. The result of the hearing was not known at the time these paragraphs were sent to the printer. President Scott of the International Typographical Union has ordered Representative Mitchell to cooperate with the Executive Committee of No. 21 in handling the matter. The committee has communicated with nearly 600 unions and printers and publishers in California and strong opposition has been organized to accomplish the defeat of the measures. Material assistance has been received from Oakland, San Jose, Sacramento, Stockton and other points.

Marcus Laub of the "Examiner" chapel, who is with Company E, 316th Engineers, writes to President Tracy from Champagne, France: "I owe you apologies for not having written before, but Uncle Sam has kept me very busy ever since I joined this outfit. Was on active service with the "Wild West" (91st) division in both France and Belgium. Came on this side with it. We were in reserve at St. Mihiel in that famous drive and knocked the h—ll out of Fritz in the terrific clash at the Argonne forest and afterwards finished the war with the chasing of the Hun past the Scheldt river in Belgium. Besides doing engineer work we fought as infantry. Regards to

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—Labor Temple.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 149 Fifth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary, 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet at headquarters, 44 Page, 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 p. m.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery. Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammernmen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stage Employees—68 Haight.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—112 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers No. 57 (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers No. 72 (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maenrumbund Hall, 24th and Potrero.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Secretary, 1437 Polk.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

all typos. In Dunkirk women operators get three and four francs a day on English linotypes."

A postal card from "Bud" Brown of the "Chronicle" chapel, says—"I am safe and sound in the good old U. S. A. Going to Camp Merritt, then home."

I. T. U. Representative George E. Mitchell has recently received a most interesting letter from Sergeant Fred Bebergall, former vice-president of No. 21. Following is an excerpt: "This piece of stationery was taken by me from the recreation room in an underground city at Verdun. Recently visited there. Went all through the former battlefields, three ruined cities, in the Hun and Allied trenches and dugouts. Verdun was formerly a beautiful city, but now is nothing but ruins. They fought there for four years; the Huns could never take the town, but they ruined it. They have a city 100 feet underground that houses 40,000 soldiers. Here they manufactured all their munitions—that is, a great deal of it. The place is now used as barracks for the men—barracks, mess hall and church, munition vaults, theater and recreation room. Under this place is still another, which we could not see, where the munitions were manufactured. Left Verdun and rode by trucks through all the ruined cities and the battlefields. We got as far as Conflanz and there a German locomotive arrived to be turned over to the Allies, or rather to the U. S., at Verdun, so we hopped into the cab and rode with the Boche engineer and fireman. Visited a place called Death Valley, where the Huns lost 100,000 dead, and many of them are still lying there. Also visited other points where terrible battles were fought. Came back by way of St. Mihiel, where our boys raised hell. All that has been written about the 'Path of Ruin' left by the Hun is right, and then some. Am enjoying the best of health. Regards to all the 'gang.'"

Governor Shoup of Colorado has appointed William I. Reilly, of Colorado Springs Typographical Union, a member of the Industrial Commission of that State. The appointment is for a six-year term and the salary is \$4000 per annum. Reilly is a well known member of the I. T. U. He was a delegate to the convention at San Francisco in 1911.

INCOME TAX RETURNS.

Tomorrow, Saturday, is the last day for making returns on income tax statements. Single persons are entitled to an exemption of \$1,000 and married persons or heads of families are entitled to an exemption of \$2,000. The rate of the normal tax is 6 per cent, and includes all incomes up to \$5,000. The tax may be paid in not more than four installments, the first to accompany the statement on filing.

W. B. Rubin, last year's Labor Day orator at San Francisco, and the attorney for a number of labor bodies in the East, is a tender soul and sees good in everything. In an article published under the auspices of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, an organization devoted to fight the American Bolsheviks, he expresses himself as follows: "Whatever you call it, whether Bolshevism, I. W. W.-ism, or Spartacusism, it is the spirit of discontent." Mr. Rubin is altogether too kind, for what the bulk of these isms express is not inspired by the divine spirit that makes for continual progress under the guidance of reason and tolerance, but rather that blind spirit of malcontent which strives to institute its reign of intolerance, cruelty and crime, and which would lead the world back into the ages of lust and barbarism. To say that the devil is discontented is too mild an expression for that kind of malevolent being; it is rather the spirit of malevolence.

A man who calls himself an idiot wants others to question his veracity.



Union Men— BUY YOUR SHOES EARLY And Buy Them At a Union Store

TO MAKE THE WORKING CONDITIONS OF
OUR CLERKS BETTER

*We Close Every Evening, Saturday
Included, at 6 O'clock*

WE
EMPLOY
UNION
CLERKS

B. KATSCHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
825 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO
525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

WE GIVE
OUR
GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS

PART TIME SCHOOLS.

Upon recommendation of its law and legislative committee the Labor Council indorsed the proposal to establish part time and night schools for workers in order that they may receive the broadest educational, technical and civil training so that economic enterprises may be made productive to the fullest capacity. The plan originates with J. J. Tynan of the Union Iron Works and the Council promises active co-operation and requests the Board of Education to co-operate with the shipyard management. Manuel Joseph Jacobs, a member of Upholsterers' Union No. 28, and Boilermakers' Union No. 6, has been appointed instructor in the school at the works.

The law and legislative committee will also take steps to interest the local Board of Education in complying with the provisions of Federal law whereby subsidy from the Federal Government may be received for the support of vocational schools.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Washington, D. C., February, 1919.

My Dear Secretary:

Now that the end of the world war is assured, it is time to give our attention more fully to peaceful pursuits, and to look around and note what is taking place, this being especially true of members of the organized labor movement.

You are enjoying fairly good working conditions through the activity of your union, but has it occurred to you that you owe an obligation to workers in other trades by seeing to it that the money you earn under union conditions should be spent only for goods made under union conditions, and which bear the union label?

All the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, such as clothing, hats, shoes, shirts, and collars, neckties, suspenders, etc., also brooms, bread, cigars, tobacco and beverages, can be purchased bearing the union label. Have your linen washed where the laundry workers' label is used. Have your home cooking done on stoves which bear the molders' and stove mounters' labels, and patronize only such theatres and moving picture houses as can display the emblem of the theatrical stage employees.

All printed matter should bear the union label, and patronage should be given to shops, stores or markets where the barbers', retail clerks' or butcher workmen's window card is displayed, especially when the fixtures therein bear the label

of the carpenters, sheet metal workers, metal polishers, electrical workers, or wall paper makers.

The team drivers and chauffeurs and other trades have working buttons which should be demanded at all times, and if trade unionists will refuse to purchase any but union-made goods, and patronize only establishments where a union shop-card is displayed, they materially aid in strengthening the trade union movement.

Will you do your share and be a "booster" in the future? Any information desired on this subject, including list of manufacturers who use the union label on their output, will be cheerfully supplied by, yours fraternally,

JOHN J. MANNING,

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Dept.

MUST DEPEND ON UNION.

If bakery workers secure the abolishment of night work in Massachusetts it must be done through their trade union, as Attorney-General Attwill has ruled that legislative action on this line is unconstitutional. The house then defeated this proposal.

The State official quoted court decisions to uphold his opinion, but acknowledges that if night work in bakeries has any reasonable relation to the public health an act of this character "might be sustained as valid regulation."

This means that if the bakery workers develop a public opinion regarding the unhealthfulness of night work, a law "might be sustained."

If these workers depend on their economic power, however, and thoroughly organize the baking industry, instead of taking chances with the legislature and the courts, there will be no question as to their success.

THRIFT STAMP DIRECTOR.

Frederick Whitton, president of the San Francisco Commercial Club, succeeds B. F. Schlesinger as Northern California Thrift Stamp Director, according to announcement by Governor James K. Lynch of the Federal Reserve Bank.

F. D. Cloud has been appointed assistant to the director, and Mrs. Edward Dexter Knight will be chairman of woman's organizations for Northern California. Headquarters will be moved immediately from 638 Flood building to the Federal Reserve Bank building, 315 Battery street.

REFUSES TO INCREASE FUNDS.

After an hour's debate, before crowded galleries, the House of Representatives recently, in committee of the whole, voted 68 to 58 against increasing the appropriation of the woman-in-industry service of the Department of Labor from \$40,000 to \$150,000. The House later confirmed this vote by passing the Sundry Civil bill containing the provision for \$40,000.

The woman-in-industry service was the only one of the so-called war services of the Department of Labor retained in the Sundry Civil bill by the Appropriations Committee, and to that extent the House action, both in committee and on the floor, is counted a victory for the National Women's Trade Union League and other women's organizations that have secured the establishment of the service. The inadequate appropriation, however, is characterized by officers of those organizations as typical of the alleged chivalry of politicians—which in this case as usual took the form of flowery tributes in praise of the bureau and its personnel, but denied the necessary means of subsistence. Even opponents of the amendment made speeches lauding the work of the bureau.

The \$150,000 asked for by the Secretary of Labor to maintain the woman-in-industry service has been the subject of thousands of telegrams to the Appropriations Committee and other members of the House during the past week from women's organizations all over the country, especially from the trade unions affiliated with the National Women's Trade Union League, the organized suffragists and the Y. W. C. A. The rejection of the amendment proposing the increase is therefore regarded by its advocates as a direct slap at the women workers of the country whose interests the bureau is designed to serve.

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE AGENT.

In his report to the Labor Council last Friday evening, Daniel C. Murphy, the Council's legislative representative at Sacramento, gave in detail a description of the maneuvers of employers to amend the women's eight-hour law into innocuous desuetude. At first they introduced a number of bills, each calculated to damage the principle of an eight-hour workday for women by permitting all manner of exceptions and exemptions. When it appeared that there was little chance of passing all of these bills, they claimed that they would seek to pass only the bill which permits working women nine hours a day in any week having more than one holiday, Sunday. The Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital, then, to the surprise of most progressives, reported the latter bill out with a favorable recommendation. This has emboldened the employers now to seek to pass several more measures to weaken the eight-hour law for women. At the public hearing, employers representing Los Angeles laundry interests argued in favor of the nine-hour exemption in holiday weeks, while those of San Francisco as well as their employees opposed the measure. The action of the supposedly friendly-to-labor committee of the Assembly will necessitate careful watching of the future movements of the members of that committee, most of whom up to date have had most excellent records on progressive legislation.

On the new child labor bill, Mr. Murphy reported that the clause affecting newsboys had been amended to conform to the ideas of organized labor and that the bill has been reported out with a favorable recommendation. It raises the normal working age to sixteen year and eliminates the provisions relating to the issuance of certificates which are to be incorporated in the new compulsory school law.

We may not believe one-half we hear, but we don't hesitate to tell it all.